

Thursday, December 27, 1860.

**THE SOUTH AND SECESSION.**—As a timely reminiscence of the past, we republish to-day an article from the *Illinois Monthly Magazine* of July, 1832, published at Cincinnati, by James Hall.

It was written by SALMON P. CHASE, then twenty-four years of age, and just commencing his professional career. The article attracted great attention, both from its matter and style, and was extensively copied. It was republished in full in the *Globe*, then under the charge of Mr. Blair, and who recognized in it a most able defence of the policy of the Administration of JACKSON, which was embodied soon after in the "force bill."

Incidentally, this article affords an insight into the views of the author concerning the tariff, twenty-eight years ago. It is unnecessary to add, that Senator Chase has always adhered, and still adheres, to those views, which are substantially reaffirmed in the Republican Platform adopted at Chicago in May last.

The reader will find the article on our fourth page.

**THE COMMITTEE OF THIRTEEN.**—In this Committee, on Monday, the Republicans offered and voted for an amendment of the Constitution, to prohibit any amendment which shall authorize any interference by the National Government with slavery in the States. This would secure the South against the imaginary danger, which formed the burden of the late speech of Mr. Nicholson, of Tennessee, that when the free States increase to three-fourths of the whole number, they will so change the Constitution, as to reach slavery in the States. What more can reasonably be asked by the South, than what the Republicans have now fairly tendered?

The Republicans on the committee also voted, to recommend to the several States to re-examine their legislation, and to repeal anything found, upon such re-examination, to be inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, or with the laws passed by Congress.

## FORT SUMTER.

The Charleston *Mercury* describes this fortress and its armaments with great enthusiasm, pronouncing the fort "a most perfect specimen of civil and military engineering." It exults over the assumed fact that South Carolina will soon be in possession of it, and thus enabled to defy hostile fleets.

With these Charleston forts abandoned to the nullifiers by Mr. Buchanan, it is expected that Mr. Lincoln will have a heavy task before him, to enforce the laws and collect the revenue. But these gentlemen forget that there is such a thing as blockade, and that six months of that would ruin Charleston.

The *Mercury* describes the armament of Fort Sumter as follows:

"The number of each kind of gun is about thirty-sixty-four pounders, the same number of thirty-two pounders, forty twenty-four pounders, ten of each calibre of Columbiad, ten thirteen-inch and ten ten-inch mortars, capable of throwing about four thousand pounds of shot and four thousand three hundred pounds of shell at each discharge."

## PROPOSITIONS.

In the Senate committee, on Monday, Mr. Seward offered the following:

"The fugitive slave law of 1850 shall be so amended as to secure to the alleged fugitive a trial by jury."

Mr. Douglas proposed to amend by inserting—

"In the State from which the fugitive escaped."

This was carried; and then the whole proposition was voted down by the Democrats, all the Republicans sustaining it.

Mr. Seward then offered the following:

"It shall be respectfully recommended to the several State Legislatures to review all of their laws affecting the rights of persons recently resident in other States, and to modify or repeal all such as shall contravene the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, or any of the laws made in pursuance thereof."

This was lost, as follows:

**Yeas.**—Messrs. Grimes, Seward, Wade, Doolittle, Collamer, and Crittenden—6.  
**Nays.**—Messrs. Powell, Hunter, Toombs, Davis, Douglas, Bigler, and Rice—7.

The Southern men thought the proposition touched certain laws, under which colored seamen are imprisoned.

Several resolutions were proposed, and laid over, and among others, the following, by Mr. Davis, of Mississippi:

"That it shall be declared, by amendment of the Constitution, that property in slaves, recognised as such by the local law of any of the States of the Union, shall stand on the same footing in all constitutional and Federal relations as any other species of property so recognised; and, like other property, shall not be subject to be divested or impaired by the local law of any other State, either in escape thereto, or by the transit or sojourn of the owner thereat. And in no case whatever shall such property be subject to be divested or impaired by any legislative act of the United States, or any of the Territories thereof."

This is nearly up to the mark of Mr. Mason, of Virginia, who says that the Union must be dissolved unless the free States will repeal their laws abolishing slavery.

**TEXAS.**—We have information of the most cheering character, from a citizen of Texas just arrived here from that State. He assures us that the disunionists are as really feeble there, as they are noisy. That old patriot, Governor Houston, is moving like an aroused lion, to put down the nullifiers, and is everywhere rallying the people to his support.

**THE TREACHERY OF THE GOVERNMENT.**—Everybody here feels, as the people everywhere do, that the Government is in the hands of traitors. It is not long since a Southern State was supplied with twenty thousand muskets out of the Springfield arsenal, under the form of a sale, at a nominal price.

If Fort Moultrie is captured by the nullifiers, Mr. Buchanan will never show himself in Pennsylvania.

## THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY.

The Democratic State committee of the Douglas wing of the Kentucky Democracy, have called a State Convention to assemble on the 8th of January, to pronounce in favor of the Union, upon the basis of an enforcement of the fugitive slave law, and of Congressional non-interference in the Territories. This large portion of Mr. Crittenden's constituents, at any rate, will not support his proposition to establish slavery south of the parallel of 36° 30', against the will of the resident people.

The Constitution, just as it is, with all its provisions carried out, is the ground upon which the Union party of the South will finally rally. Mr. Crittenden does not represent that party, in the movement which he has made in the Senate.

In a recent letter, read at a celebration of Forefathers' day in New York, Hon. John M. Botta says:

"Amendments to the Constitution may be asked for, which may or may not be yielded; but all that any State is at liberty to demand, or that any State will be sustained in demanding, will be a fair, honest, and faithful execution of the provisions of the Constitution, and the laws made in pursuance thereof; and if this is not cheerfully accorded, the Union cannot and ought not to last; but if yielded, and further demands are made outside of the Constitution, in order to occasion difficulty, then the party that adheres to the present Constitution as it is, relieves itself of all responsibility for the consequences that may ensue by virtue of the course pursued by those who seek a departure from it."

The Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws, was the motto of the Bell party in the recent Presidential campaign, and will not now be abandoned. The Constitution, just as it is, will be the watchword, now, of all true conservatives. No consistent supporter of John Bell will make the adoption of a new Constitution the condition of supporting the old Union of the country. Mr. Botta is right, and he will be sustained not only in Virginia, but in Kentucky.

If the Bell men will not abandon their platform, neither will the Douglas men, although their leader may, and has already done so. He has, in the committee of thirteen, given up his "great principle," and voted for coercing slavery upon all populations, willing or unwilling, south of a geographical line. But he is already rebuked by his Kentucky supporters, and that rebuke is only the beginning of the end.

**JUDGE DOUGLAS.**—The main features of this gentleman's propositions, submitted to the Senate Monday, are—

That the present status of all the Territories, as established by law, in respect to slavery, remain unchanged, but that, when Territories, with boundaries to be prescribed by Congress, shall have a population of fifty thousand, they may regulate their own affairs, "subject to the Constitution of the United States."

That all future acquired territory shall preserve the same status as to slavery which it has when acquired.

That no acquisition be made, except by treaty, or by a vote of two-thirds in both Houses.

**IN GOOD TEMPER.**—Mr. Gilmer, of the House of Representatives, from North Carolina, has written a letter, in very good temper, but still he insists that the South must have the right to carry slaves into the Territories. Nobody objects to it, but they must take their chances as to holding their slaves. They have a decision of the Supreme Court in their favor, and must be content with that. As to amendments of the Constitution or acts of Congress in their favor, they will not be obtained, and ought not to be expected.

**THE ROBBERY.**—The clerk, Bailey, is said to have been committed to jail by his bail. Russell, his alleged confederate, was brought here yesterday morning, and committed for want of bail, which was fixed at half a million of dollars. His counsel have applied for a *habeas corpus*, with a view to reduce this bail, which is objected to as excessive.

**A WANT SUPPLIED.**—We have received from Mr. C. Bohn, the publisher, a copy of his Department and Congressional Directory, just issued. It is one of the most complete directories we have seen, and contains a full register of officers in the service of the United States in this city, giving their names, number of their rooms in each Department, with their salary and residence. Also, a Congressional Directory, giving an alphabetical list of the Senators and Representatives, with their residences in this city, their post offices, and counties comprising each Congressional district, and the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives.

**NOT OUT YET.**—South Carolina seceded on the 20th of December, but, with the exception of perhaps a dozen twopenny postmasters, the Federal officials hold on as usual. The mails are carried by United States contractors, and everything goes on as usual.

**WINTER QUARTERS.**—The ambassadors from South Carolina have hired a house in Franklin row. This is going into winter quarters as if for a long negotiation. Manifestly, nothing is to be done in a hurry.

**WASHINGTON CITY AGAIN THREATENED.**—The *Richmond Enquirer*, of the 23rd instant, says: "Since the speech of Mr. Wade, of Ohio, and the pronouncement of the Springfield Arsenal, if Virginia and Maryland do not adopt measures to prevent Mr. Lincoln's inauguration at Washington, their discretion will be as much a subject of ridicule as their submission will be of contempt."

The Fulton, at New York, brings six hundred thousand dollars in specie. The Canada, which is telegraphed, has half a million. Everything indicates an approaching glut of money at the North.

The Ariel brings a million and a quarter from California.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is expected to address the Senate to-day.

## REPORTS FROM ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.

**Montgomery Dec. 24.**—The election is passing off quietly in this city, there being no opposition to the secession ticket. The most reliable information that I can obtain leads me to believe that the secessionists will elect seventy-five delegates out of one hundred. The ordinance will probably be passed on the 9th day of January. It is thought that Mississippi will secede on the same day.

There is no truth in the reports of large Union gains in Georgia. On the contrary, it is thought, by well-informed men in that State, that the rejection by the Republican Senators of Mr. Toombs's proposition for constitutional amendments will induce Mr. Stephens to declare in favor of immediate secession.

Governor Moore issued a proclamation to-day, convening the Legislature of Alabama, to provide by State laws for any emergency that may arise from the action of the Convention. The Legislature will assemble on the 14th of January.

The Convention meets on the 7th. The separate State secession ticket in this city is elected by a thousand majority.

**EXCITEMENT AT PITTSBURGH.**—Intense excitement existed at Pittsburgh on Monday, in consequence of its being made public that United States Quartermaster Tallafera was negotiating for the shipment from the Allegheny Arsenal of seventy-eight guns to New York, near Galveston Island, Texas, and forty-six more to Ship Island, near Balize, at the mouth of the Mississippi river—the apparent object being to strip the Allegheny Arsenal, and place the guns where the secessionists could get them.

Maj. Symington, of Maryland, in command of the Arsenal, declined to give the Press any information on the subject.

It seems the points referred to are new forts never yet mounted. These guns were designed for their armament. The guns are ten-inch Columbiads, and carry thirty-two pounders. Carriages for them are being made at Watervliet, New York.

Gen. Moorhead, the member of Congress from that district, immediately telegraphed to Mr. Stanton, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, for information in regard to the matter.

Leading Democrats telegraphed to Washington to have the orders countermanded, saying that the people would not allow the guns to be moved.

A call was in circulation, addressed to the Mayor, to convene a meeting of the citizens to take action in the matter. The call was signed by prominent men of all parties. The feeling against allowing a gun to be removed South is almost unanimous.

The meeting of citizens will be held at the Duquesne depot to-day.

A report prevails that muskets, shells, balls and cavalry accoutrements, have already been shipped South.—*States*, 26th.

**THE PRESIDENT ELECT.**—Senator Baker of Oregon and David Wilmont of Pennsylvania arrived at Springfield, Ill., on Monday last. Mr. Baker's visit is of a purely private character.

Mr. Wilmont came by invitation of the President elect, who called upon him at his hotel immediately after his arrival, and spent some five hours with him in the course of the day. It is certain that Mr. Wilmont will represent the Republican banner State in the Cabinet, but no definite position is as yet assigned to him. He returns East this evening.

It is now understood that one after the other of the gentlemen selected for the Cabinet will be summoned hither.

**MURDER IN TROY.**—Troy, Dec. 25.—Mr. Horace B. Sargent, book-keeper for the Rensselaer and Saratoga railroad, and one of our most estimable citizens, was murdered and robbed in First street, near St. John's Church, about 10 o'clock last evening. The assassin was seen standing over the body by a young man named Burns, but fled on his approach. The deceased had a fearful gash on the back of his head, and his physicians are certain it is his death could not have been caused by accident. The utmost excitement exists in reference to the murder, and a special meeting of the Common Council has been called. The city authorities offer a reward of \$500 for the arrest of the murderer.

**REPORT FROM VIRGINIA.**—Richmond, Dec. 25.—An unfounded rumor of a threatened insurrection found currency here last night. The military received orders to be in readiness to turn out at a given signal, which was the discharge of three rounds from a cannon placed in Capitol square by order of Gov. Letcher.

**FIRE.**—Boston, Dec. 24.—The Glendon oil works and the old Glendon iron works, in East Boston, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$40,000; two-thirds insured.

**New London, Dec. 24.**—The City Hotel at this place was burned this forenoon at half past ten o'clock.

The Speaker has directed the names of the South Carolina members to be retained on the roll, thus not recognizing the conduct of their State as severing their connection with the House, as they themselves maintain.—*Dispatch to N. Y. Tribune*.

Senator Andrew Johnson was burned in effigy in Memphis, Tenn., Saturday night.

## I. O. O. F.

**Attention, Eastern Lodge No. 7.**

The members of Eastern Lodge No. 7, I. O. O. F., are hereby particularly requested to be in attendance at their Lodge Room on Friday night next, 28th instant, at seven o'clock.

As the subject of the removal of the Lodge will be under consideration, a full attendance is desired and requested. By order.

dec 27-21 P. M. PEARSON, Rec. Sec.

## UNIVERSALISM.

**Maternal Affection—Woman's Influence and Woman's Worth.**

Theophilus Fiske will deliver a discourse upon these subjects at the First Congregationalist (old Trinity) Church, on Sunday evening next, at seven o'clock. Seats free. The public generally are invited to attend.

dec 27-31

**New No. 1 Mess Mackerel**

For sale low by

BROWNING & KEATING,

353 Penn. avenue, near Sixth street.

## NOTICE.

The copartnership heretofore existing between John Wiley and T. P. Brown, in the Drug business, was by mutual consent dissolved on the 15th day of December. The business will be continued at the new stand, corner of Third street and Pennsylvania avenue, by the remaining partner, John Wiley.

dec 25

**Messrs. Lewis Clephane & Co.**

Please notify the citizens that LAMMOND, Seventh street, is Kris Kingle's only agent.

dec 24-31

## Latest by Telegraph.

## CAROLINA CONVENTION.

**Charleston, Dec. 25.**—The President of the Convention received a communication from Gov. Perry, of Florida. He says, in acknowledging the compliment of having been invited to a seat on the floor, that he had now been honored with a seat with those smarting under wrongs by the leaders of a perverted Government, and who have, with a unanimity unparalleled, broken the link with a faithless Confederacy.

"You are," he says, "engaged in a high and laudable aim—say, not to add, the high and holy purpose of devising a Government which shall offer the greatest liberty consistent with the rights and liberties of the people."

"I assure you, gentlemen, the gallant little State of Florida will follow your lead," &c.

Mr. Mangault offered a resolution instructing the Governor to make forthwith all preparations which may be needed, to assert, by force, the right and jurisdiction of South Carolina in its Territories; which was lost.

Mr. Findley offered a resolution, that copies of the ordinance of secession, adopted by the Convention, with the declaration of the immediate causes which induced and justify the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union, and the address of the people of South Carolina, be transmitted by the Governor of the State to the Governors of the slaveholding States, for the information of their respective Legislatures or Conventions, where Conventions of the people have been called in any of the slaveholding States.

After debate, Mary Gregg offered an amendment, which Mangault accepted, that copies of the ordinance of secession be sent to all the States, and the slaveholding States, in addition, the address to the people of the slaveholding States and the declaration of the causes for secession.

The resolution was accepted, after ineffectual efforts further to amend it.

The committee on the relations with the slaveholding States of North America reported two resolutions.

1st. To appoint commissioners to each of the slaveholding States which may assemble in Convention, to lay the ordinance before them, and to invite their co-operation in a Southern Confederacy.

2d. That the commissioners also submit the present Federal Constitution as the basis for a provisional Government for such States as shall have withdrawn from the Federal Government; and that the commissioners invite the States to meet in Convention for forming a permanent Government.

**Charleston, Dec. 26.**—The Convention assembled to-day at 11 A. M., and opened by a prayer for the Southern Confederacy.

A resolution was introduced that the Governor be requested to communicate in secret session any information he may be possessed of, in relation to the condition of Forts Sumter, Moultrie, and Castle Pinckney, the number of guns each, the number of workmen, the kind of labor on which they are engaged, the number of soldiers and marines in each, and additions, if any have been made to the number since the 20th; also, whether any assurances have been given that they will not be reinforced; and, if so, what limit has been assigned; also, what police or other regulation has been made, if any, in reference to the defence of Charleston harbor and the coast of the State. The resolution was laid upon the table for secret session. The following resolution was introduced:

**Resolved,** That all citizens of the United States domiciled within this State on the adoption of the ordinance of secession (Dec. 20th, 1860) be and the same are hereby declared citizens of South Carolina, and that the same shall be entitled to all the privileges and subject to all the liabilities incident thereto.

[This was not intended to force unwilling persons who might accidentally have been temporarily domiciled at the time, but to relieve the minds of those who were in doubt on the subject.]

Mr. Rhett presented a resolution, and wished it to be laid on the table without reading.

Mr. Meminger objected.

Mr. Rhett then read as follows:

**An ordinance to provide for a Convention of the slaveholding States of the United States for forming a Southern Confederacy.**

1. A Convention of the seceding slaveholding States to unite with South Carolina, and to hold a Convention at Montgomery, Alabama, for the purpose of forming a Southern Confederacy and to agree upon the terms.

2. Recommending said States to appoint by their respective Legislatures or Legislatures as many delegates as they may have members in the present Congress, &c.

3. That, whenever the terms for a Constitution are agreed upon by the Convention, the same shall be submitted at an early day to the Convention and Legislature of each State.

4. That, in the opinion of South Carolina, the Constitution of the United States is a suitable basis for the Confederacy of the Southern States thus withdrawing.

5. That South Carolina, in Convention, appoint by ballot eight delegates, to represent South Carolina in the Convention to form a Southern Confederacy.

6. That one commissioner from each State be elected, to call the attention of the people to the ordinance.

Mr. Dunkin then moved that the Convention go into secret session, which was carried.

**Rumors in Charleston, &c.**

**Charleston, Dec. 26.**—There are exciting rumors here, that several hundred troops are en route for the Charleston fortifications, and also that Fort Sumter was reinforced on Sunday with marines in the guise of laborers.

Postal affairs continue as formerly. Many foreign ships took clearances before the 20th, and are now loading; others will take South Carolina clearances, under protest.

Many intelligent Carolinians say it will be a difficult matter to untangle the Gordian knot of the Union, but as a last resort they will cut it.

**Large Reinforcements for a Ship of War.**

**Boston, Dec. 26.**—Three hundred men left the navy yard at this city in a special train to join the ship of war *Macedonian* at Portsmouth, Virginia.

**Alabama Convention.**

**Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 26.**—A large majority of the delegates elected to the Alabama State Convention are in favor of secession.

**The Missing Bonds.**

**New York, Dec. 26.**—An injunction has been granted against the Bank of the Republic, at the instance of the Secretary of the Interior, to restrain the disposal of the abstracted bonds, supposed to be in its possession.

**The Excitement in Pittsburgh.**

**Pittsburgh, Dec. 26.**—The ordinance has not yet been sent from the Allegheny Arsenal. The public mind is still agitated, but there are strong hopes that the order will be revoked by the Secretary of War.

## Later from Europe.

**Halifax, Dec. 26.**—The steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool, December 15, via Queenstown, on the 16th, has arrived here.

**Cotton.**—The estimated sales on Saturday were 15,000 bales. The market was firm.

**Breadstuffs.**—Wheat, advancing tendency. Flour dull. Provisions dull.

**Consols** 92½ ex-dividend.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the allies and the Chinese have concluded a peace, and that the Emperor had returned to Peking.

The reported assassination of Gen. Garibaldi arose from the attempted murder of Col. Dunn, of the Sicilian army.

The latest mail advices from China, say that the chief share of the spoils at Peking fell to the French in sacking the Emperor's summer palace; but the treasure taken from thence would be equally divided between the French and English. Some of the private sold their shares for 30,000 francs.

The Canada passed the Africa and Arabia going up the Channel on the 16th. The Canada has \$450,000 in specie.

**Latest via Queenstown.**—Advices from Italy state that the Pontifical troops were about to march against Poncevo to overthrow the Provisional Government there.

A dispatch had been received at the Foreign Office, London, via St. Petersburg dated Peking, November 9th, announcing that peace had been concluded in China on the 26th of October, and that a ratification was exchanged on the 5th of November.

The allied forces had evacuated Peking. The Emperor was expected to return immediately. The Canada brings £195,000 in specie.

## Interesting from Mexico.

**New Orleans, Dec. 26.**—The steamship *Tennessee*, from Vera Cruz on the 24th, has arrived. General Goicouria and Mr. McLane were among the passengers.

Miramón surprised the Liberals at Tototla, and captured 1,200 men and 12 cannons. Generals Degollado, Bernesebal, and Trencó, were made prisoners.

**Death of an Ex-Member of Congress.**

**Philadelphia, Dec. 26.**—Hon. Henry M. Fuller, ex-member of Congress from the Honolua district, died this morning, in this city, of typhus fever, aged forty. He was the defeated candidate in the second district last October.

**New Orleans, Dec. 26.**—The co-operation meeting to ratify the nomination of delegates was well attended. Speeches were made by Mr. Soule and others.

**Secession in Texas.**

**New Orleans, Dec. 25.**—Gov. Houston convenes the Texas Legislature in an extra session, to be held on the 21st of January, to consider the crisis.

**Fire.**

**Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 24.**—J. Lumsden & Co.'s tannery was burned on Sunday morning. Loss \$100,000.

**Death of Ralph Farnham.**

**Great Falls, N. H., Dec. 26.**—Ralph Farnham, the last survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill, died this morning at Acton, Maine, aged one hundred and four years.

**New York Markets.**

**New York, Dec. 26.**—Cotton firm. Sales of 2,500 bales. Uplands middling, 10½ @ 11 cents. Flour firm. Sales of 11,000 bbls. State \$5.00 @ \$5.10. Ohio \$5.50 @ \$5.60. Southern \$5.00 @ \$5.10. Wheat firm. Sales of 67,000 bushels. Red \$1.23 @ \$1.25. Corn firm. Sales of 38,000 bushels. Mixed 68 @ 70 cents. Pork firm. Old mess \$15.37. New \$16.00. Old prime \$10.25. New \$12.00. Lard firm at 10½ @ 10½ cents. Whisky steady at 18½ cents. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Coffee steady. R 11½ @ 12½ cents. Molasses dull and unchanged. Spirits of turpentine quiet at 33 @ 35 cents. Rosin firm. Rice dull and steady.

**Financial.**

**New York, Dec. 26.**—Stocks are very dull and unchanged. Chicago and Rock Island, 50. Illinois Central, shares, 66½. Michigan Southern, 31. N. Y. Central, 74½. Hudson River R. R., 42. Virginia 6's, 78. Missouri 6's, 69. U. S. 5's of 1874, coupons, 95.

**WHERE TO BUY YOUR HOLIDAY AND OTHER GOODS.**—The places to go for confectionery are, C. Gautier, 252 Penn. ave., and Fussell, corner of Twelfth and F streets.

If you want groceries of any kind, go to Browning & Keating, 353 Penn. ave.; Jesse B. Wilson, 327 Penn. ave.; E. E. White & Co., 63 Louisiana ave.

If you want gift books, go to G. G. Evans, 476 Penn. ave.; French & Richstein, 278 Penn. avenue.